



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





7
129.

THE APOTHECARY

Ancient and Modern

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.



SOCIETY'S HALL,

BLACKFRIARS, E.C.

1885.

129. 2. 11.

THE APOTHECARY

(ANCIENT AND MODERN)

OF THE SOCIETY, LONDON, BLACKFRIARS,

BY

GEORGE CORFE, M.D.,

M.R.C.P., (LOND.) & L.S.A.

Ni Deus Affuerif Viresqz Infuderif Herbis

Quid Rogo Dictamnium Huid panacea Iuvat.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

BRIGHTON :
A. M. ROBINSON AND SON, GENERAL PRINTING WORKS,
38, DUKE STREET.



P R E F A C E.

The peculiar position in which the Society of Apothecaries of the City of London has been placed by threatened legislation, and by the new regulations of the Medical Council, induces me to offer to the public and my professional brethren the following brief history of our Society, from the time of its foundation to the present period; and I trust I shall be able to convince my readers of the great benefit which the Society has rendered during its lengthened existence to science, the advantages it has conferred on the world at large, and the ability it still displays to carry on its functions for the good of mankind, whilst it upholds its own reputation, and the honor of the Medical Profession.

My thanks are especially due to my friend Dr. Furley, for copious, new, and interesting matter with which that gentleman has kindly furnished me, and for which I desire to make my public acknowledgments. To John J. Merriman, Esq., also, I am much indebted for his kindness in placing Dr. Merriman's "Memorabilia" at my disposal. Other friends have afforded me some minor suggestions, amongst whom are H. W. Statham, Esq., Willington Clark, Esq. and H. P. Owen, Esq., to whom I desire to express my sincere thanks.

GEORGE CORFE, Master.

MARCH, 1885.

THE APOTHECARY:

Ancient and Modern.

The archaic profession of skilfully mixing certain drugs and herbs for a medicinal or for an antiseptic purpose is lost in pre-historic times. We may catch a glimpse of the art and mystery of an Apothecary in the relation of the Patriarch's son commanding Pharaoh's physicians to embalm his venerable parent's body (Gen. 1. 2). The Egyptians were the sole inventors of this art, which was feebly imitated, but never equalled, by Assyrians, Scythians, or Persians. The process would necessarily carry with it a knowledge of both Human and Comparative Anatomy, since the heads of sacred animals were also often embalmed,—such as the Bull, the Ibis, and the Crocodile (or modern Dragon) on which Apollo strides—as in our Society's coat of arms. The perfection of this art has been elucidated by many examples during the present century, even to the maintenance of the vitality of the embryos of cereals found in Egyptian mummies.

The compounding of ointments and confections is set forth in Hebraic History with unusual distinctness in the following passages: —“Take thou also unto thee principal spices, of pure myrrh five hundred shekels, and of sweet cinnamon half so much, even two hundred and fifty shekels, and of sweet calamus two hundred and fifty shekels; and of cassia five hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of oil olive an hin; and thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment compound after the art of the Apothecary: it shall be an holy anointing oil” (Exodus xxx. 28-5). “And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the Apothecary, tempered (salted) together, pure and holy” (v. 35). So also when the Babylonish king sent to the godly ruler in Jerusalem a present, on his restoration to health, Hezekiah exhibited to the courtiers of Berodach-Baladan “his precious spicery, and his precious ointment” (2 Kings xx. 13); made after the same art, and from which dead flies were to be avoided, as they caused the oint-

ment of the Apothecary to send forth a stinking savour (Eccles. x. 1). The wisdom that was vouchsafed unto this holy writer was imitated by the son of Sirach, 200 B.C., after the captivity of his people, and their restoration to Judæa, he collected in later years the wise sayings of ancient godly men, and thus opens his 38th chapter:—

1. Honour a physician with the honour due unto him; for the uses which ye may have of him; for the Lord hath created him. 2. For of the Most High cometh healing, and he shall receive honour of the king. 3. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head; and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. 4. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them. 5. Was not the water made sweet with wood, that the virtue thereof might be known? 6. And He hath given men skill, that He might be honoured in His marvellous works. 7. With such doth he heal (men), and taketh away their pains. 8. Of such doth the Apothecary make a confection; and of his works there is no end; and from him is peace over all the earth.

An old poet (Shirley) says very beautifully—

“Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust—”
(Death's final conquest!)

but he had been anticipated by the son of Sirach, for in the 49th chapter he begins:—

“The remembrance of Josias is like the composition of the perfume that is made by the art of the Apothecary; it is sweet as honey in all mouths, and as music at a banquet of wine.”

The touching incident recorded by the Evangelist St. Matthew (xxvi. 12) is the expression of a heart overflowing with simple faith towards Him Who never spake as man spake. Both Theophrastus and Pliny write of very precious ointments kept in vessels of alabaster, for their better preservation; but sometimes the vessels or boxes employed for this use were of gold, silver, glass, stone, or even wood. The vessels were of small size, and appear to have had a form similar to that of our oil flasks with long and narrow necks.

Of this spikenard (Mark xiv.), “very precious,” Sir Wm. Jones traced it to the Jaramandi of the Hindoos, from whence a kind of “attar” or essential oil was extracted, very dear, very valuable, very precious, that is, unadulterated. Dr. Royle confirms this. It is a species of valerian, and grows along the Himalayas. It is still used in the sacrifices by the Brahmins. The elephant delights to trample over it and intoxicate itself by the odour, as the felines

will over *Valeriana officinalis*. The "hundred pence" would be now £9 7s. 6d. "She did it for My burial"—that is, anointing the principal parts, or scenting them after their many ablutions, was a common and ancient custom.

The object of the following remarks is to illustrate the fact (1st) that the Apothecary of the first and last portion of the 19th century is a co-ordinate practitioner with the same personage who carried on this profession in the 12th century; (2nd) that such persons were viewed as educated men, though traders, who were more or less conversant with anatomy, physiology, chemistry, *materia medica*, pharmacy, and medicine, including obstetrics and domestic surgery.

The popularity of our License of 1815, the steady and important benefits that accrued to the public, the gradual but immediate efficacy of the Act upon the schools of medicine throughout Great Britain, by the increasing standard of education which the Society demanded from all candidates for such License, brought into the field of controversy a mass of harsh censure and misrepresentation, which has scarcely died out to this day, and which it is the object of the present memoir to remove from the minds of members who may be within or without the pale of this venerable Body.

But what is there in a name? is the question that thwarts me on the very threshold of my work! "'Tis but a name, that is my enemy," exclaims fair Juliet. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet!" And yet it must be met and answered. The earlier name *Apothecarius* is *αποθημι*, to put away—aside. If this is vague, what have we to designate a surgeon? *Chirurgus*—*χερ*, the hand, and *εργον*, a work. As to the denizens in Pall Mall, they have no distinctive title, for in Greek *ιατρος* "medicus" is applied indiscriminately to a physician, a surgeon, and an apothecary. So, taking one with another, we believe ours to be as good, if not a better designation than either of them,

"Who names not now with honour patient Job,"

(*Paradise Regained*).

himself a very Lazarus of sores; and who shall withhold this meed from the much-tried followers of the healing art?

"Men who suppress their feelings, but who feel
The painful symptoms they delight to heal;
Patient in all those trials they sustain.
The starts of passion, the reproach of pain,
With hearts affected, but with looks serene,
Intent they wait thro' all the solemn scene,
Glad if a hope should rise from Nature's strife
To aid their skill and save the lingering life." *Crabbe*.

One of Shakespeare's admirers has written a book on his knowledge of our art, with quotations. The description in "Romeo and Juliet" is not one of the ordinary type, but of an obscure bankrupt sort—"the needy man" "in tattered weeds," "sharp misery had worn him to the bones," "noting his penury" "so bare and full of wretchedness," &c. Romeo all along pities, and does not condemn the man he has to deal with. Warburton exclaims against the minute description of the man and the contents of his shop, but in fact it is the natural exercise of an overwrought mind, as his was, by the report of Juliet's having poisoned herself, that causes it to revert to a remote something, that everyone else would believe to be not at all germane to the subject, but in fact it was extremely so—a determination to do a thing, and the means of doing it, are its natural associates.

The Doctor as represented in "Macbeth" is no ordinary person, when he describes the night-walking as "a great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep and do the effects of watching." And again, "Her eyes are open," "ay, but their sense is shut."

In Shakespeare, and in many of the old dramatists, there is frequent allusion to medicine, disease and remedies. Macbeth wishes that "senna and rhubarb could purge away his enemies the English." We see that Shakespeare was both a psychologist and physiologist, for who amongst us has not heard from his student-days preceptors the well-known lines as an exhibition of Shakespeare's insight into the connection between a disturbed mind and a faulty digestion, when Wolsey receives his double dismissal:

"Read o'er this: and after, this, and then to breakfast with
What appetite you have."

*Henry VIII. Act iii. Scene 2.**

We have now to show that the art of mixing and compounding medicine, and that of prescribing and administering it, was in former times united in the same person. This "person," whether he was designated 'Physician' or 'Apothecary,' bore a special character, and used a trade mark, like his ally the Grocer, as will be shown further on. It will suffice for our present purpose to state that there was on the coast of Africa a celebrated city, Phut (Gen. x. 5, 6)—the Egyptian Punt, and sometimes called by them 'The Divine Land.' Spices and other precious objects of merchandise were brought into Europe from this country. The Phœnicians, with those on the delta of the Nile, and the Libyans, with their

* As to the Apothecary in "Hamlet," as a further proof of his conscientious integrity in those unwholesome times, it is a fact that the art of Poisoning was studied and patronized by Popes, Kings and Nobles!

inland population, were in active communication with the merchant city of Tyre, and thus, from the earliest period in Hebrew history, the Egyptian Jews derived their medicinal spices and drugs from both shores of the Red Sea, and trafficked with the western spicers of Britain in its then infant state of colonization.*

As Astrology and its child Astronomy, and Alchemy and its offspring Chemistry, were in those days so intimately bound up; and solar, lunar, and stellar influence was believed to be so potent, was it likely that the mixing of different compounds, the collecting of medicinal plants and minerals should be left to inferior order of persons; much of the efficacy of the remedy would have lost its specific quality in their estimation, unless all the rules as to time, season, place and mode of culture had been followed; and as most of the remedies of the early doctors were treated as mysteries, they would be discovered by the inventor alone; thus we hear of Popes (John 22nd), Monks and Friars, "et id genus omne," busy with the crucible and the flux. Their medicamenta were compounded of many simples extracted from many objects;† and Dr. Caius, "well known in Windsor," the French physician with stout friends at Court, after getting his greenbox, must needs come back to fetch his precious herbs:—"Dere are some simples in my closet dat I will not for de world I shall leave behind," combining in his person the Court Physician and Surgeon-Pothecary.‡

The Camel ("le dromedaire" of Buffon) and the Rhinoceros "bicornis"|| (or Africanus of Cuvier) represent the trade marks of two distinct classes of ancient merchants. The simple fact that the animal which surmounts our Society's shield is "Bicornis" tends to prove strongly that the two combined set forth a class of traders on the same continent; seeing that the Linnæan ρυς, the nose, κερας, the horn, is a single member, and answers only to the Indian animal, which was not known in Europe until 1513, when one was sent to Emmanuel, King of Portugal, viz. ("Rhinoceros Indicus").§

The transmission of the art and mystery of Healing by simples through the Egyptian sages to the Jews, and from them to the Grecian celebrities, as Hippokrates (456 B.C.) and his commentator, Galen (131 A.D.), and later men of note, was more fully elucidated

* A. A. Sayce, M.A., "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments."

† "As you like it," Act iv. s. 1.

‡ "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act i. s. 4.

|| "Horns of the unicorn," margin Deut. xxxiii. 17.

§ Cassell's Nat. Hist. p. 234.

in the earlier works of Dioscorides ; his valuable "Materia Medica,"—especially that portion of it which treats of the poisons of the three kingdoms of nature and their antidotes,—has formed a text-book for all subsequent students in the profession of Medicine. The Jewish Physicians were held in high repute, and were consulted in spite of the prejudice against them. From this source arose all the knowledge and experience which both Arabians, Grecians and Romans possessed, and we find the Leech of the middle ages set forth as an important personage by Sir W. Scott in his "Talisman," where he shows how the Arabian followers of "the Prophet" were looked upon by the Crusaders, feared, but trusted. "Mediciners," says the Archbishop of Tyre in this book, "like the medicines which they employed, were often useful, though the one were by birth or manners the vilest of humanity, as the others are, in many cases, extracted from the basest materials. Men may use the assistance of pagans and infidels in their need, and there is reason to think that one cause of their being permitted to remain on earth, is that they might minister to the convenience of true Christians. Jews are infidels to Christianity, as well as Mahomedans ; but there are few physicians in the camp excepting Jews, and such are employed without scandal or scruple." Then the king added, "I cannot but have my suspicions of the wily Saracen. They are curious in the art of poisons, and can so temper them that they shall be weeks in acting upon the party, during which time the perpetrator has leisure to escape. They can impregnate cloth and leather, nay, even paper and parchment, with the most vile and subtle venom." That many of these professors of the healing art believed in their mission, is well remarked by Sir Walter, where he makes the pretended Hakim say, "I sell not the wisdom with which Allah has endowed me, and the divine medicines of which you have partaken would lose its effects in my unworthy hands, did I exchange its virtues for gold or diamonds."

The aspect of the profession in the middle ages was very peculiar ; great respect was paid to its professors of all grades. The shops of the Apothecaries were of the handsomest description ; and "Bucklersbury was replete with physic, drugs and spicery, and being perfumed in the time of the plague with the pounding of spices, melting of gum, and making perfumes, escaped that great plague." (Cassell's "Old and New London," vol. i. p. 435). Hence the place is termed the "Apothecaries' street" by Ben Jonson. Some of the porcelain ointment jars of that period, with their ornamental letters burnt in, with flower and scroll, surpass in beauty and design any that South Kensington can produce.

A line of valuable evidence on the scientific acquirements of a Saxon Apothecary amongst our progenitors has been afforded us by a singular work, entitled "Leechdoms, Wort-cunning, and Starcraft."*

Sufficient evidence is given us also to insist upon the fact that these sages in our profession were students in natural sciences, specially in Botany and Chemistry. The native names of oak, beech, birch, hawthorn, sloe-thorn, with elm, walnut, maple, holly,† were fully known; the cherry they brought from Italy (*κερασιον* a city of Cappadocia), and it has ever borne the same name. The peach, 'Malum Persicum,' was from Persia, and was known as the Persian apple. The plum is a better sloe; and can be raised only by grafting, for seedlings are found to degenerate. So also with the pear, having its native equivalent in the "Pyrus Domesticus" of Bewdley Forest.

It appears that the Leeches of the Angles and Saxons, who were mostly monks, had the means by personal industry, or by the aid of others, of arriving at a competent knowledge of the contents of the works of the Greek medical writers. They keep for the most part to the diagnosis and the theory; they go back in the prescriptions to the earlier remedies; the resources of country practitioners; and the parabilia, the *ευτοπιστα*, "the accessible," chiefly "worts" from the field and garden.

The Gothic nations had a knowledge of their own in the kinds and powers of worts,—that is, they had the more useful, practical part of botany. This is plainly proved by the great number of native names of plants which are found in their works, in glossaries, and in the Gothic languages generally. Their medicine must have consisted partly in the application of the qualities of these worts to healing purposes, for otherwise the study was of no real utility. Ladies also knew in the time of the Crusades the art of healing and bandaging. The uses‡ of hemp, flax and liquorice were first learnt by the Hellenes from the Scythians,§ and patronized by the Saxons, who were proficient in the arts conducive to man's convenience or comfort, and a great part of what the Greeks and Romans could teach through Hippocrates, Galen, or Celsus, the Saxons, their successors had already learnt, and were practising the healing art, both medical and surgical, in our country.

* Edited by Rev. O. Cockayne, M.A. Cantab.

† Holeyn Holly the first was originally an adjective as applied to Holm Wood, on the banks of the Dart, near Ashburton. Holly is the original substantive. (Pref. viii.)

‡ "Fœminæ sæpius lineis amictibus utuntur." Tacitus G. R. M. 17.

§ Herodotus, Lib. iv. cap. 74. Theophrastus Hist. Plant, Lib. ix. cap. 15.

The Saxons were willing to rely much upon amulets and incantations; for while these resources are accepted by the later Greek physicians, they occur much more frequently as the northern nations obtained a wider footing in the Roman Empire.

From the cradle modern Englishmen are taught to fight an angry battle against superstition, and they treat a talisman or a charm with some disdain and much contempt. But let us reflect: that these playthings tended to quiet and reassure the patient, to calm his temper, and soothe his nerves,—objects which the best practitioners of our day willingly obtain by such means as are left them. The Christian Church of that early day, and the medical science of the Empire, by no means refused the employment of these arts of healing,—these balms of superstitious origin. The reader may enjoy his laugh at such devices; but let him remember that dread of death and wakeful anxiety must be hushed by some means, for they are really unfriendly to recovery from disease.

Part of the prevailing superstition must have come from the Magi; for we find them ordering "that the *Pyrethrum parthenium* (the modern fever-few) should be gathered with the left hand, that the fevered patient's name must be spoken forth, and that the herbarist must not look behind him."

The Druids were the legislators, priests, physicians, teachers, judges, and magicians of the Pagan period in Britain, which became their principal University, after they were transplanted from Gaul. Their knowledge was handed down by tradition, for they thought it unhallowed to commit it to writing; their temples were the oak groves then abounding in this land; the tree was to them sacred, and the mistleto that grew from the tree was also held in reverence; it was cut with great ceremony, the Druid clothed in white, and with a knife of gold (as Pliny states), mounted the tree, severed the branch, which was received by another priest also in priestly garb.

"Now with bright holly all the temples show
With laurel green, and sacred mistleto."

Elsewhere we read of instructions on the proper times, phases of the moon, nature of the instrument, &c., by which the Druids and our Saxon sages cut important herbs, as the mistleto, the sea holly ("*Eryngium*") and pseudo-anchusa. One specimen of Leech lore must suffice for our notice. Gout was to be treated with henbanes only when the moon was in Aquarius or Pisces—i.e., three times a year—before sunset; it must be dug up with the thumb and third finger of the left hand, when one must say, "I declare! I declare! holy wort to thee. I invite thee to-morrow to the house of Fileas to stop the rheum of the feet of M. or N., and say, I invite

thee, the great name, Jehovah, Sabaoth, the God who steadied the earth and stayed the sea, the filler of flowing rivers, who dried up Lot's wife, and made her a pillar of salt, take the breath of thy mother earth and her power, and dry the rheum of the feet and hands of M. or N."

Thus we view the General Practitioner in the early Christian era cultivating medicinal herbs, trading for foreign gums, and practising the healing art with surprising tact and judgment during a period of 500 years after the departure of the Romans from our island and prior to the Norman Conquest. Bald, the author of *Leech-dom*, &c., was at once a physician and learned in therapeutics. He speaks with a genuine philosopher's zeal about his studies, "*Nihil mihi tam cara est optima gaza est quam cari libri*," which consisted in the works of Hippocrates, Galen, and onwards to the *Herbaria* of Apuleius and Dioscorides. The second volume has three books on Surgical cases and their treatment; the next treats "of all diseases of the inwards," with 76 headings, and as many recipes for outward and inward complaints, many of which are placed under the title of "*Star-craft*." In short, the work may well compare with a compendium of Holmes' "*Surgery*," Watson's "*Medicine*," Garrod and Pereira's "*Materia Medica*," with Brande and Warington's "*Pharmacy*." We find mention of rue, hyssop, fennel, mustard, elecampane, southernwood, celandine, radish, cummin, onion, lupin, chervil, flower de luce, flax, rosemary, savory, lovage, parsley, coriander, olustratum, savine; the drugs also mentioned are: mastick, pepper, galbanum, scamony (*sic*) gutta ammoniacum, cinnamon, vermilion, aloes, pumice, quicksilver, brimstone, myrrh, frankincense, petroleum, ginger, assarabacca, vulvage, &c.

"The King's exchange," and the determinate weight called a "mancus" were under the care of these Leeches, who used the apothecaries' (troy) weight in their transactions, and even coined gold mancus under Royal protection.

"In addition to which list we are frequently informed of the botanical title of our most powerful drugs, as '*Convolvulus Scamonii*' (*sic*). It is further stated that these daring progenitors of our race imported purple palls and silk, precious gems, gold, rare vestments, drugs, wine, oil, ivory, orichaleum (a very fine mixed metal of gold and silver), brass, brimstone, glass, and many more such articles. Tin came by water from Cornwall."

The work in a literary sense is learned—in a professional view not so, for it does not really advance man's knowledge of disease or of cure, but the author of the book may be fairly pronounced to have been a medical practitioner, for to no other could such a

treatise as this have had at that time much interest, the title of which he terms "Medicinale Anglicum." The translator dates the work at A.D. 900 or 950.

The Crusading mania followed, 1096 to 1270, when medical literature was but feebly represented. But we have now to show the activity of our brethren in their professional career after the Norman conquest.

The science of this period (13th century) was represented by Arcanas and Elixirs of Life. The "Still Room" is now in existence in large country houses, and no doubt many a learned monk, using the shelter and leisure of the cloister, busied himself in researches in alchemy and medicine, as the Household Apothecary, charged with the ministration to the physical necessities of the brethren, and others.

From such a quarter we may readily credit the Canons of the Priory of St. Bartholomew's Hospital with the medical work, "Breviarium Bartholomei" of the 14th century, the earliest medical treatise based upon observations made in the hospital by one of the fraternity, John Mirfield.

The beneficent fire which raged in 1666 from the Bridge, on the east, to Temple Bar on the west, reduced our metropolis to a heap of ashes or untenanted houses, but it happily destroyed the numerous plague-dens and malignant fever beds of the previous years. Our own buildings in Water Lane did not escape the devouring element, neither did the Hall of our former ally, the Grocers' Company, which was destroyed, except the turret in the garden—in it were contained the records of the muniments of this body of merchants. Her Majesty's Commission of Enquiry into the constitution of the seventy-three Livery Companies of the City of London has brought to light some valuable and hitherto unknown documents connected with our own Society, exhibiting Apothecaries as a very ancient fraternity, which, like the members of the College of Surgeons, who were once affiliated with the Barbers' Company, is now recognised as one of two independent bodies, situated at Blackfriars and Lincoln's Inn Fields, respectively.

This association also existed in Scotland and other countries. The connection in England may be traced as far back as Edward IV., when they were first incorporated. In Henry VIII.'s time this union as Barber and Surgeon was completed. Edward's title to them was "Magistri sive Gubernatores Barbitensorium et Chirurgicorum" (*sic*).

The Hall of the Barbers is adorned by a large picture, by Holbein, of Henry VIII. presenting his charter to the Company.

This ancient building is still situated in Minshill (Monkwell ?), Cripplegate.

After their separation (George II., 1745), the Surgeons moved to various places. There was a Chirurgeons' Hall near Aldersgate-street, and then in the Old Bailey, convenient for the reception of the victims from Newgate, who were left in those days for dissection. After this to Lincoln's Inn Fields, partly on the site of which was "The Duke's Theatre," under the management of Sir William Davenant, in 1662, where the Duke of York's company acted, and where the gossiping Pepys used to go and fix his eyes on the actors and the Court ladies. It ceased to be a theatre in 1737.

Without going into the merits and the meaning of the significant facts that the Grocers' Company adopted, from an undated period the arms or trade mark of "a camel bearing spices," and motto, "God grant grace," whilst their compeers represented themselves under the figure of a Rhinoceros, we may just refer the reader to the striking passage in the book of Genesis, c. xxvii. 25, as an evidence that the Company boasted of a patriarchal origin, and to the prophetic language in Deuteronomy xxxiii. 17, where the fabled animal, the Unicorn, is more fully rendered as a Rhinoceros in Isaiah xxxiv. 7 (marginal reading).

As early as 1180 a distinct association of traders with the East was flourishing under the conjoint titles of "Pepperers" or "Easterlings" of "Soper's Lane," and "Spicers of Cheap." Andrew Bokerell, an eminent Pepperer, in 1221, was keeper of the "King's Exchange." His duty was to receive old stamps or coining irons, and deliver new ones to all the mints in England. These merchants—Pepperers only, paid toll to the King in kind, the toll being a certain quantity of pepper. They introduced improvements in coining from Constantinople, and gave their name to the new "sterling" money first made in England, A.D. 1180, to take the place of the debased currency, just as the florin of gold was so called from the Florentine who first coined it. Andrew B. was Lord Mayor for seven consecutive years. In 1328 (Edward III.) the Grocers and their allies weighed by the "peso grosso" (avoirdupois) or great beam. The City elected the custodian of the small beam, "peso sotili" (troy or apothecaries), by which foreign drugs, &c., were weighed, also gold and silver. The former* carried on a brisk trade with, and were correspondents of the Italian bankers and merchants of Sienna, Lucca, and Florence, and thus they brought the Eastern merchants to London, where, in 1250, the former were firmly established in Lombard Street, to which they gave its name. But misfortunes

* p. 271, City Livery Companies Commission, 1884.

overtook them by the extortionate demand of Edward III. of a loan of money to carry on his wars with France (1338), whereby not only the Lombards, but their allies in the East, and their customers, the Pepperers, became bankrupts. From this period the fraternity ceased to be a distinct Guild.

Yet we have incontestible proof, among others, that these men were then practising their art, for a record is left us that "on the 10th of October, 1345, Edward the Third settled sixpence a day for life on Coursus de Ganzeland, Apothecarius, London, for taking care of him during his illness in Scotland."

In the same year, May 9 (1345), "20 Pepperers of good condition," undaunted by their trade reverses, met to continue their connexion as the social and religious fraternity of St. Anthony, their patron saint, not as a trade Guild, but as promoters of "love and unity, and to maintain and assist one another." The ordinances expressly state (A.D. 1376) that no one of other "mistry"* (which according to the best opinion means business or faculty) shall be admitted into the Company without the common consent. At this period the rules of the Body were identical with those observed three centuries afterwards, and by our Society now when it seceded from the Grocers in spirit, and before the Royal disunion in 1617.

A breach in the two bodies became wider and more definite; the records of their mutual troubles are silent from 1357 to 1373, when the title of the Fraternity of St. Anthony is dropped, and "the Company of Grocers" takes its place. This period marks the date in which we continually read of the steadfast and unflinching opposition of the Apothecaries towards their brethren, who traded in or possessed adulterated herbs, &c., &c., "or such like Apothecaries' wares."

In 1428 the Grocers built their Hall upon the site of Lord Fitzwalter's mansion in Prince's Street, and obtained their first charter of incorporation from Henry VI. at the same period, without any condition as to trade, but simply as a religious or social Guild, with powers "to possess lands, tenements, and rents, and other possessions whatsoever."

The pharmaceutical bias in the character of some of the members of the Grocers' Company again crops up in 1457, and in subsequent periods, specially when Henry VI. directed letters patent to the wardens granting the exclusive right of garbling, i.e., the cleansing or examining of spices, drugs, and such like, to detect and prevent adulterations, but which power had been exercised, when the breach occurred already referred to in the preceding century. From this Royal privilege arose the active interference of the Executive of

* Misterium..

the Company to maintain a legal oversight of their brethren the Apothecaries, and the first record we have of such power being used was in 1456, when a fine was inflicted on one John Ashfelde, "for makynge of untrewre powder of gynger, cynamon, and sawnders."

In 1561, again, the wardens recorded in their books that "bags and remnantes of certain evil naghte pepper, syrnamed gynger, were to be burned."

In the following year again, 1562, "the Apothecaries, freemen of the Company," are ordered "not to use or exercise any drugs, simples or compounds, or any other kynde or sortes of poticarie wares but such as shall be pure and perfyt good."

In 1571 another order of a similar nature is made respecting some adulteration in compounds, all of which entries give incontestable proof that the Apothecaries of the date were distributing their "wares" to the (sick) public, and were really in-practice as such. But an occurrence is recorded in the early part of the 17th century which places this matter in a very clear light. When Prince Charles was yet a boy of 16, the King still mourning the death of his son Henry (1612), a member of the Society was in attendance on his Highness as Apothecary to the Royal Household, Mr. Lownes. This practitioner accused Michael Easen, also a member of the Society, and brother of the Company, of having sold him "divers sortes of defective apothecarie wares which on trial were found to be defective, corrupt, and unwholesome for man's body," and it being further proved "that he had sould and uttered the like wares to Mr. Lownes, and that the said Mr. E. was unfit in making of compositions and confections, insufficient and unskilful to deale therein, he is by the Court in consideration of the great damage and danger which might happen to the Company by permitting such enormities, committed to the Poultrie Compter." Many other examples are cited of the Company proceeding to such extremities, but to no purpose, for upon the representation of the dangers thus incurred to the public, His Majesty took pride, in 1616, in listening to the complaints of the honest members of this fraternity, and at once granted what His Majesty was pleased to term "his devising the incorporation of that Society." The whole is related 22 James I. vol. 1, p. 1,491 and 1,503, 1624, and deserves notice.

"Complaints of the Grocers were then made against the Apothecaries for separating from them (with whom they were one Company before) without the Grocers consent, and appropriating to themselves the whole buying and selling of all drugs, and the whole distillation and selling of all waters within the city of

London and seven miles thereabouts, to the impoverishing of many persons and their families."

King James' answer to this complaint runs thus:—"Another grievance of mine is that you have condemned the patents of the Apothecaries in London. I myself did devise that Corporation, and do allow it. The Grocers who complain of it are but merchants. The *mystery* of these Apothecaries were belonging to the Apothecaries, wherein the Grocers are unskilful, and therefore I think it fitting they should be a Corporation of themselves. They (merchants) bring home rotten wares from the Indies, Persia, and Greece, and here, with their mixtures make waters and sell such as belong to the Apothecaries, and think no man must controul them, because they are not Apothecaries."

In the first Pharmacopœia of 1618 there were nearly 40 formulæ for distilling waters, and of the "Mithridates" several contained more than that number in their ingredients, of which the Confectio Opii is a representative modernized form. The various drugs, therefore, were obtained from the Grecian Archipelago and adjacent countries by our merchant Apothecaries, hence the Royal judgment brings out two prominent facts: (1st), That the Apothecaries were men of science in pharmacy and chemistry, besides their commercial transactions; (2nd), that the dissatisfaction of the whole body of Apothecaries, whilst incorporated with the Grocers, arose from the constant trade delinquencies of some of their members, as already quoted.

A further illustration of the special patronage which His Majesty was pleased to grant to the Society the following year (1617), when he gave it the charter, is to be observed in the supporters of two Unicorns to the armorial bearings, now used by the Society. During the Plantagenet and Tudor line of monarchs the English supporters of the Royal arms were a Lion Dexter and a Lion Sinister, whilst those of the Royal arms of Scotland were two Unicorns, but on the accession of the Stuart line in James I. to the English Throne, the Sinister Lion was removed and the Scotch Unicorn placed in lieu of it.

The celebrated antiquary, William Camden, Clarenceux King-at-Arms, in allusion to the fable of Apollo, the god of medicine, destroying the Python, supplies his Royal master with an Ovidian motto also for the Society's arms, which may be rendered thus: "I am honoured as the bearer of blessings throughout the world, for the healing art is my discovery, and I deal in the properties of simples." The Rhinoceros at this period was the trade mark of the Society, as already remarked upon.

It is very important that the reader should bear in mind the language of his Majesty, "I devise this Corporation." There are 74 bodies in the City of London known under the designation of Liveries, 12 are called "Chief" Companies, of which the Grocers' is one, 61 others are also styled Companies, but the first on the list, and the ONLY ONE which has the title of "Society," is that of the Apothecaries. The whole 73 have long since failed to carry on the business for which they were originally founded, whilst our Society is in the same commercial position as it stood in 1617, with certain additional advantages which may be now referred to. It was essentially a craft, guild, or trade union. No apprentice to the Society, whether by patrimony or servitude, could be received without he underwent an examination before the Master and Wardens in the rudiments of the Latin language. This ordeal dates the origin of the Society as an EXAMINING BODY; its several reorganizations may be seen in Royal edicts.*

The special term of "Society" thus given by His Majesty was no doubt intended to represent a similar body instituted at Naples in 1540, and the only Society then in existence, under the title of "Societa Scientifica." The next Society in the 17th century was our Royal body of that name, established in 1645, and received its charter in 1662. Hence it must be inferred that "the devising of this title" by James intimated the object for which he purposed it should be disunited from a trade of grocers, who were then mere holders of landed property in the City of London.

It was through the joint solicitations of Dr. Mayerne and Dr. Aikin, Physicians to James I., that this monarch was pleased to grant the Apothecaries a separate charter, whereby they were withdrawn from their spicy associates, in order to enable them to make up the Physicians' prescriptions with greater nicety and accuracy. During the reign of George I., they were exempted from serving on juries or in parish offices. They were and are obliged to prepare all their medicines according to the rules laid down, in the Pharmacopœiæ of the Colleges of Physicians. The legal right to visit the sick in their own houses or prescribe for them, was never disputed after the last great plague in London. To account for the absurdity then acted upon, it must be noticed that before this period the sick were mainly attended by physicians only, whose prescriptions were sent to the apothecary or grocer's shop, and there dispensed for the patients. But during this scourge a great majority of the regular Physicians died, and many of the survivors fled into the country, thus the friends of the sick were forced to implore the aid of the Apothecaries,

* James I., William III., George III.

who thus left their counter and came for the first time to the bedside of the sick. So, also, in the outbreak of the Asiatic cholera in London, 1832-3, the writer witnessed a repetition of the same circumstance. The panic that arose in the minds of many practitioners, especially amongst our most eminent Hospital Physicians, and the belief of the contagious nature of this new and formidable enemy, the ghastly appearance of the rapidly fatal cases which were brought to our London charities, concurred to frighten and benumb the minds of men, otherwise calm and dispassionate in their judgments. The medical staff in many instances declined to see these cases, they were sometimes allotted to underground rooms, and wholly attended by the resident officers. Of course few post mortem examinations were made, and the study of cholera, pathologically, was taken up by the general practitioners of that period; and we owe a debt of gratitude to this noble army of martyrs, of which Wood of St. Bartholomew's was one of many, for their unflinching conduct in this day of trial. Addison, in the "Spectator" (1711), reviewed the character of these Apothecaries, and gave these Physicians their just due in his delineation of "the nothingness" of their "recipes," and the hollowness of their public services, when contrasted with the Surgeon-Apothecary of his time, whom he praises for their unselfish care of and kindness to the poor. Thus since the Great Plague (1665) not only did the Physicians abandon the infirm poor to their care, but they obtained, instrumentally, royal charters in the behalf of the Apothecaries, and since that period the population has fostered the increase of General Practitioners, who are now generally called in, and thus their former patrons the Physicians have derived their best clients from them.

Garth, Pope and Dryden have severally held up this Battle of the Doctors (*vide* Jeafferson's Book) to public ridicule. The writer can recall the first and last short view he had of the inky filth—as Garth describes it—rushing to its cloaca at the foot of Water Lane, Blackfriars, when, in 1824, he was presented to the Master and Wardens of that time to be apprenticed to the Society of Apothecaries.

"Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
To wash the sooty Naiads in the Thames,
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill." *Garth's Dispensary.*

Pope follows in a similar sarcasm :—

"So modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part.
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools."

At this period, also, one might see the "Gilded Pill" on the Warwick Lane College, a fit emblem of Sir C. Wren's canny notion of the Physicians exercising a trade! Thus the battle raged of Dispensarians v. Anti-Dispensarians until Sir Samuel Garth's great poem, "The Dispensary," roused a general feeling of disgust and annoyance amongst both the combatants, but in which the Apothecary came off more than victorious, and commanded in 1831 three-fourths of the sympathy of English Practitioners.

The historical evidence of the great probability that the study of Botany, as a special science, associated with that of its conjoint department, *Materia Medica* and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, was instituted at an early period by the Apothecaries connected with the Court of James I., is derived from the fact, that three eminent men of this profession were then in high favour with his Majesty: Mr. Lownes, apothecary to the Prince Charles; Mr. John Parkinson, herbal apothecary to James; and Mr. Gideon de Laune, special apothecary also to her Majesty.

In this account of the life and growth of our Society it would ill become me to pass over the history of its greatest benefactor, Gideon De Laune. He was Pharmacien, or Apothecary, to Anne of Denmark, the wife of James the first, whom he so gallantly went to fetch, amidst those wild storms of the German ocean. In October, 1589, he sailed

"For Norrøway, for Norrøway,
For Norrøway over the foam;
The king's daughter of Norrøway,
The bride, to bring her home."*

He calls himself *Pharmacopœius*, an importer and dispenser of medicines. He lived in Blackfriars, and established our Hall in that locality.

The History of the De Laune family, as far as I can glean, seems to be this: according to Smiles† they were refugees from Normandy as early as 1599, when William De Laune, a Protestant Clergyman, officiated as minister of the Walloon Church in London. Another De Laune, in 1618, held the same office at Norwich. This William‡ seems to have combined the practice of medicine with his preaching, for in 1582, Dec. 7th, he was summoned before the Royal College of Physicians for practising without a License. His plea was that he had studied medicine at Paris and Montpellier for eight years, and had followed it since, and he petitioned for the License to continue the same. On the 22nd December following he was

* The King of Denmark till 1814 was also King of Norway.

† History of the Huguenots.

‡ Notes and Queries, July 12th, 1879.

examined and admitted. He died in February, 1610, and was buried at St. Anne's, Blackfriars. Our Gideon was his son, and became a wealthy merchant and Apothecary; and had arms granted him by William Segar, the Garter in 1612, Azure, a cross of lozenges, or in a chief Gules, a lion passant, gardant of the second, holding in his dexter paw a fleur de lis; but, being an *alien born* he could not be elected an Alderman of London, a dignity to which he aspired. In his business he was associated with his son, Mr. Abraham De Laune, who purchased the Manor of Sharsted, near Sittingbourne, but predeceased his father, who died at the age of 97, A.D. 1659. "He was," says his relation, "in his time a great benefactor to the public, and particularly to the foundation of the Apothecaries' Hall in Blackfriars," and, ("notwithstanding his many acts of public and private piety") died with "near as many thousand pounds as he was years, having 37 children by one wife, and about 60 grandchildren at his funeral." All these three De Launes appear to have been buried at St. Anne's Church, which was consumed in the great fire of 1666. Talking of this fire we find, December 29th, 1662, in Pepy's Diary: "To Westminster Hall, when I staid reading at Mrs. Mitchell's shop, she told me what I had heard not of before, the strange burning of Mr. De Laune, a merchant's house in Loathbury (sic), and his lady (Sir Thos. Allen's daughter)* and her whole family, not one thing, dog nor cat, escaping; nor any of the neighbours almost hearing of it till the house was quite burnt down. How this should come to pass, God knows, but a most strange thing it is!" This individual must have been a descendant of Gideon's, and what a curious anticipation of the incineration of his remains at St. Anne's Church in 1666. Another Thomas De Laune, gent., published, in 1681, a curious little book with quaint illustrations, "The present State of London, Published at the Rose and Crown and Seven Stars, Sweetthings Alley, 1681." In a note in the copy which the present owner of Sharsted possesses, it is said, "the writer of this book is said to have had his ears cut off in the Pillory for writing it." I cannot find out why, but the Star Chamber was like a two-edged sword, cutting right and left without much discrimination.

That there was a strong bias to Physic in this family cannot be denied, for Paul De Laune, a brother of Gideon, after taking his M.A. at Cambridge, became M.D. of Padua, and was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, April 21st, 1618, and he assisted in compiling the first Pharmacopœia, which was published in that year. His name also appears attached to the 2nd Edition, after which he is lost sight of, but Wadd asserts that

*Lord Mayor in 1660.

He accepted from Oliver Cromwell in 1657* the appointment of Physician-General to the Fleet, and in that capacity sailed with Blake for Jamaica, where he is supposed to have died. The Sharsted branch were Royalists, and Richard De Laune received the honors of Knighthood at the Restoration. His son was Knight of the Shire in 1739, and here the name in the direct line became extinct till it was revived in the family of the present Mr. Faunce De Laune De Laune, of Sharsted Court, who has fine portraits, by Cornelius Janssen,† both of Gideon and Abraham De Laune, and who has kindly afforded me information on this subject.

John Evelyn writes in his diary in June, 1658: "I went to visit the medical garden at Westminster, well stocked with plants under Morgan, a skilful botanist."‡ That James I. was pleased to call this Society his Company, we have the authority of Paul de Laune, a brother of the Doctor. It has been well said of this monarch that "he merits far more as an encourager of learning than for the fruits of it displayed by himself." There is left little doubt but that he fostered the project of this botanical garden near his palatial residence, but which was afterwards transferred to the present "physic garden" in Cheyne Walk (1673), when the ground was obtained on lease for the above purpose from the family of Charles Cheyne. As the object of this treatise is to set before the reader both the antiquity of the apothecary as a member of a scientific fraternity, and as a general practitioner in medicine and in surgery, the trading prosperity of the Society is obviously not to our present case. This department was severally aided by the Navy Stock in 1766, established by Prince George of Denmark, Laboratory Stock in 1771, and the United Stock in 1823, but which was finally dissolved in 1880, when the Corporation determined to carry on the business in the name of the Court of Assistants.||

We pride ourselves in being the only City Corporation which has adhered to its charter; for the two and half centuries its trade warehouses still echo the sounds of labour; our traffic extends to all parts of the world. The public and the profession, during the last month, have been informed that our Public Analysts have made the alarming announcement "that on an average once in

* Notes and Queries dates it 1654.

† He was the fashionable portrait painter of the day. He lived at Blackfriars.

‡ Field and Semple: Chelsea Garden, p. 10.

§ "Present state of London," 1690.

|| "See 'Times,'" Nov. 18, 1880.

four times a prescription made up at a chemist's shop is not composed of pure drugs, in strict accordance with the Pharmacopœia." The authorities of the Local Government Board justly observe "that a private purchaser's suspicions have probably been pretty strongly aroused before he exerts himself thus to bring them to a test." The Board points out "that a prescription compounded of such adulterated drugs may fail altogether to produce the effect which would have been produced by drugs of proper quality," substitution of a cheap drug, as cinchonine, being used for quinine.

No greater error in the literature of our profession could be made than the assertion that there was no legal sanction of Apothecaries, as practitioners of medicine, before the Act of 1815. Many persons, influenced by this erroneous supposition, have taken great offence and expressed indignation that the Legislature of 1815 committed to the Society of Apothecaries, contemptuously designated "a trading company," the privilege of examining candidates as to their qualifications to practise as general practitioners. Indeed, the members of the Society (they were nowhere called Company)* had no doubt that they possessed this right, which they had instituted amongst their apprentices from the date of their charter, and they accordingly exercised it, but the College of Physicians thought otherwise, and many altercations took place between the two bodies, when at length the celebrated instance of a Mr. Rose, an apothecary, was adjudged by the House of Lords to be legally empowered to practise medicine (1701-2), 1st, in judging of the disease and its nature from the constitution of the patient, and many other circumstances; 2nd, in judging of the fittest and properest remedy of the disease; 3rd, in directing and ordering the application of the remedy to the disease. Thus the Apothecaries were ever afterwards recognised as medical practitioners.

A carefully conducted enquiry was made several years before the Society received its Act of 1815, upon the relative number of individuals who were practising medicine with or without any previous special education in this science. In four districts in the north of England alone, of 266 persons so practising only 68 had received any education, the others were wholly ignorant of the rudiments of anatomy, physiology, much less of medicine and obstetrics. An earnest appeal was then made by the National Society of General Practitioners to both the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons to coalesce with the Society of Apothecaries and form a conjoint Board for Examination and of

* James I., William III., and George III. (each styled "Society") in these reigns.

granting qualification to practice medicine, but both of these bodies strongly refused the proposal, and it was then vested in the Society, in which arrangement the two Colleges concurred, and the Act was obtained accordingly.

"Sans doute, il faut toujours garder les formalités, quoiqu'il puisse arriver."*

So one of these bodies thought in 1879, and withdrew from the fully arranged and approved of "Conjoint Board;" a somewhat similar inconsistency of action followed on the attempt to reconstitute this triple alliance before the General Medical Council last year.†

The latter body (G. M. C.) has impersonated M. Tomès in exclaiming to the world—

"Pour moi, j'y suis sévère en diable, à moins que ce soit entre amis, et l'on nous assembla, un jour, trois de nous autres, avec un médecin du dehors, pour une consultation où j'arrêtai toute l'affaire, et ne voulus point endurer qu'on opinât, si les choses n'allaient dans l'ordre. Les gens de la maison faisaient ce qu'ils pouvaient, et la maladie pressait, mais je n'en voulus point démordre, et le malade mourut bravement pendant cette contestation."

An event much to be desired in the case of any irresponsible, expensive, and inefficient body of representatives. One cannot refrain from wishing in any future legislation that though

"Un homme mort n'est qu'un homme mort, et ne fait point de conséquence."

Yet, one must add with M. Tomès, that

"Une formalité négligée porte un notable préjudice à tout les corps des médecins."

But to return.

Of the beneficial results of this power now vested in the Society, we quote a rule made in 1833 as follows:—

"Every candidate for the L. S. A. had to undergo a preliminary examination in Latin," and this test was adopted at an early period of the existence of the Court of Examiners; who have gradually raised it to the present standard, which is equal to the Senior Local Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The first Court of Examiners which assembled on Thursday, August 1st, 1815, could not be very strict as to the qualifications required from candidates, but they kept before their minds the three points which the House of Lords had adjudged to constitute the province of an Apothecary, in the case of "*Rose v. The College of Physicians*," already referred to, in 1701, before it would grant their license to practice. By the year 1828 a higher standard had been demanded from the candidate, and a code of regulations was

* *L'Amour Médecin.*

† See *Medical Journals*, Oct., 1884.

writer appeared before this Court early in 1831. After the ordinary translation and analysis of prescriptions and London pharmacopœia, with chemistry, &c., the anatomical questions consisted of a full account of the origin and course and physiology of the fifth pair of nerves. Forensic medicine was now attempted by such questions as the following:—"State the differential characters of insensibility from poison by opium, or belladonna, with those of alcoholic stupor, cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy, and renal apoplexy (uremia) then so-called? How may wounds on a body made post-mortem differ from those made before death?" It will be remembered that about this period the researches of Dr. Bright (1830) had fully established the correlative between albuminuria and uremia, and that of disorganization in the renal tubules and their vascular structure, which has since identified the name of this eminent pathologist with the disease itself. An illustration soon occurred when the value of the relation he laid down was publicly commented upon in the public print. Two cases of poison (supposed) were brought under the notice of the writer within a few hours of each other. The first was that of attempted suicide by laudanum, but which was restored by electro-galvanism. The second was fatal. Both were deadly insensible. Both were unknown in their antecedents to the apothecary. A gentleman who had recently obtained his M.R.C.S. *only*, examined the case post-mortem. He had not been a physician's pupil at his Hospital School. He gave evidence before the Coroner that all the organs were healthy. A question arose in Court, "Have you examined the kidneys?" "No; they were the only organs I did not think it necessary to inspect." "Then do so, whilst the jury wait." The result proved, in a short time, that these organs were far advanced in the above form of disease, and the patient's own practitioner and L.S.A. had suggested to the Coroner that he had a suspicion that her end would terminate in uremic poisoning. Had this M.R.C.S. been compelled to seek a medical license at the Hall or elsewhere, one may fairly expect that such gross miscarriage of judgment would not have occurred.

In the year 1814, amongst the seven chief Hospitals of the metropolis, there were but 38 students as Physician's pupils.* In the year 1832 there were 376 amongst the same Hospitals.

As a substantial proof that the Society could establish before the City Livery Company's Commissioners of 1831-2, (1st), That while faithfully adhering to the terms of the charter granted to them by James I., they have always been a liberal and progressive

* By a Retired Physician, "Validity of Reform." 1833 p. 17.

body, and have acted and been recognized as such ; (2nd), That their existence, therefore, is both an advantage and necessity.

The following facts may be here cited :—

The Obstetric Society of London in 1826 had applied to the two Royal Colleges to urge upon them the necessity of a special examination of candidates in midwifery and the diseases of infancy. The authorities in Pall Mall returned answer "that the department wholly belonged to surgery." The examining body in Lincoln's Inn shirked the duty *in toto* by the rash assertion "that not one woman out of a thousand requires more assistance than what female attendants are able to afford," to which was added the bitter irony "that Queen Charlotte was attended in all her labours by good Mrs. Draper without difficulty or misadventure. The Princess Charlotte was attended by a male practitioner, a member of the Royal College of Physicians, with a very different result."

At this period (1827) the Medical Schools in London averaged 300 students, and not more than 50 attended any special lectures in obstetrics, and yet five-sixths of the whole were studying for general practice as Surgeon-Apothecaries. The Society in Blackfriars at once instituted the present curriculum of teaching and of practice in this branch prior to a written and oral examination of the candidate for their license as an Apothecary. The hitherto anomalous title of Physician Man-Midwife was now exchanged for Licentiate in Medicine and Midwifery, and the present body of eminent Obstetricians sprang up from this movement in our Society's examining powers. Thus far the conduct of our body has wholly disproved the remark made from the Judicial Bench in 1880 on the judgment of "The Pharmaceutical Society *v.* the London and Provincial Supply," viz., "That the Apothecaries' Company (Society it is legally styled) is a Company for the sale of Drugs."

It has been shown that up to the period of 1880 the trade of the Society was virtually carried on by a limited body of members as stock-holders of the Laboratory and Navy Stock combined, whilst the educational powers were vested in a body of three eminent men, Graduates in Arts for the Preliminary Examinations in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, and in a Court of twelve Examiners for candidates to practice in Medicine and Obstetrics.

Having taken a cursory review of the rise and varied conditions of the body of men styled Apothecaries during seven centuries (1180 to 1880), and having glanced at the four stages of their history, 1st, as Pepperers, of Soper's Lane, or Easterling's, trading with Egypt, Arabia, India, through Constantinople, as a distinct laid down from which the most beneficial effect resulted. The

body from the Spicers of Cheap ; 2nd, as a class becoming incorporated with the Company of the Grocers, but retaining their special title of Apothecaries and practising as such ; 3rd, the disseverance of the fraternity from this Company and the establishment by Royal Charter of the present Society as an independent body ; and, lastly, the acquisition by the Act of 1815 of the important privilege of constituting itself as a Society for educational, examining, and licensing purposes for the Apothecaries throughout England and Wales ; it now remains for us to set forth the necessity which demands a further action in the nature of our examination for a license to practice medicine in all its branches, including surgery.

It was affirmed by the House of Lords, in the case of "Rose (1701) v. the College of Physicians," and from which no appeal can be made, that this Apothecary had done all that a practitioner of physic could do ; and that what he and every other Apothecary in town or country had been in the habit of doing was not prohibited by the 3rd of Henry VIII. c. 11 (1511), "An Act for the appointing of Physicians and Surgeons," and that of 14 and 15 Henry VIII. c. 5, 1522.

In January, 1537, subsequent to the grant of an Act of Incorporation to the Physicians, Henry VIII. appointed John de Soda to be Apothecary to the Princess Mary, who was a very delicate and unhealthy young woman, at a salary of 40 marks a year ; so that at the very time the attempt was in progress to annihilate the practice of the Apothecary, John de Soda was appointed by Henry himself to attend the Princess "*pro meliori cura et consideratione sanitatis suce.*" When Mary became Queen she continued this John de Soda as her Apothecary.

In 1543 a very curious Act was passed, 34-35 Henry VIII. c. 8. which deals severely in the preamble with the captiousness and ignorance of the London Surgeons, and as a remedy, it provides for the irregular practitioners, who afterwards, as a body, acquired the name of Apothecaries. It complains that the Surgeons of London were not only unskilful and grasping, but that they have sued, troubled and vexed divers honest persons as well men as women, whom God hath endued with the knowledge of the nature, kind and operation of certain herbs, roots and waters, and the using and ministering of them to such as had been pained with customable diseases. Then follows an enumeration of these diseases, so "it authorises all and every of his subjects to apply pultiss (sic), emplaisters, &c., &c., according to their cunning, expense and knowledge."

Under the Act (Henry VIII. c. 40) the College of Physicians has recently considered itself entitled to exercise the powers of examining

in surgery as a branch included in the term Medicine or Practise of Physic, after allowing this power to lie dormant for three hundred and sixty years. So, also, since the above decision (1701), the Apothecary has practised Medicine legally, just as he does now through the Act of 1815, which conferred an examining power on the Society hitherto unprovided with it.

The memorable year of 1812 was ushered in by an appeal of 9,000 practitioners under the guidance of their chairman, Mr. Geo. Mann Burrows (afterwards Dr. G. M. B. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians) to the Royal Colleges and to our Society, inviting them to co-operate in "an appeal to Parliament for legislative regulations of the practice of surgery, pharmaceutic medicine and midwifery," the original proposition being that "a" distinct privileged body should be established by the authority of Parliament, to examine all persons intending to become general practitioners of medicine. The three chartered bodies did not receive the proposal cordially, nor would His Majesty's ministers give their countenance to the foundation of such a privileged body.

The association after two years' discussion effected an arrangement by which the power of examining candidates for practice and of granting certificates of qualification to those who were deemed competent to exercise the medical profession as general practitioners was vested in the Society of Apothecaries. Let it be borne in mind that in this arrangement the Royal College of Physicians refused to examine in midwifery, the Royal College of Surgeons could not examine in pharmacy and materia medica, and would not even allow a man midwife on its court of examiners. Thus the operation of the Act of 1815 embraced all the subjects demanded by the association of Dr. G. M. Burrows in its previous agitations and appeals.

From the afore cited period (1827) the Society at once launched itself boldly into the important field of obstetrical examination.

Surgical appliances, manual dexterity, instrumental delivery, &c., were severally taken up by the Court, whilst other minor operations on the body were instituted, and thus the gradual introduction of domestic and every day surgery was fostered in the curriculum of a candidate's study.

All these subjects were constantly brought forward in written and oral examinations, and also in regional anatomy. In this way a large amount of surgical knowledge was obtained, and rejections on them, especially in obstetrics, gynecology and forensic medicine frequently occurred.

The Court for a lengthened period has culled from a large experience obtained by its members, hundreds of cases in obstetrics, and other subjects for a practical examination of its candidates,

whilst their examiners, many of whom have been Apothecaries, Physicians and Surgeons, in our large Hospitals, were armed with the daily experience of hundreds of forms of disease as a basis for enquiring into the clinical knowledge of medicine in all its branches, ere the Society would grant its license to practise as general practitioners, to the candidates who presented themselves.

The decision of the General Medical Council last year "that all licensing bodies in the United Kingdom should enforce a medical examination including obstetrics and surgery," has determined the Society on instituting the present regulations which came into force January, 1885.

Thus, after a period of 80 years, the Court has added to the original three points in the examination for its license the special addition of botany, materia medica, practical chemistry, midwifery, and surgery. The compulsory preliminary knowledge of classics, mathematics, and natural science was insisted upon many years before the passing of the Medical Act of 1858, when this examination was conducted by the Court, and not, as at present, by three graduates in arts of a British University.

The Society has been recently complimented in the fact that their expenditure in the luxuries of the table and cost of management has been less than any other of the liveries, with the exception of the Stationers.* They have also, as with most of the Companies, funds from which annuities and grants are made to the distressed members and their widows and orphans. In a series of 163 (1722-1885) years the Society has kept up, at a considerable expense, the Physic Gardens at Chelsea, bequeathed to them by Sir Hans Sloane.†

* *Vide 'Times,'* March, 1885.

† *Vide* Field and Semple's, Chelsea Gardens.

Brighton,

March, 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL,

AND ARTICLES OF INTEREST IN IT.

This Building is surrounded with historical associations. It occupies, with its Laboratories, Warehouses, Dispensary Establishment and Court Rooms, an area of three-quarters of an acre. The Wardrobe in the reign of Edward VI. was brought to the dissolved monastery of the Blackfriars, in which "the lord or abbot of misrule presided from All Hallows eve till the Purification." Close by was the Palace of Bridewell, built by Henry VIII., for the reception and entertainment of Charles V., where in 1525 a parliament was held; where, also, Henry himself and his Queen Catherine lodged while the question of their marriage was argued, in which Shakespeare places his 1st scene, act 3—an imposing-looking building with many turrets, abutting on the Thames by a broad terrace. Hard by is Play-House-Yard, where the beauty and fashion of the day attended the Playhouse of Blackfriars, to hear the plays of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and where Shakespeare himself acted. Next to Play-House-Yard, is Printing-House-Square, now celebrated as the "Times" Printing-office. It used to be the large printing house where Proclamations, Bibles, and Prayer-Books were issued. In Castle-street stood Castle Baynard. It was held by a follower of Norman William, and thus became ultimately the property of the Clares, and afterwards of Fitzwalter, one of the barons who signed Magna Charta, and the owner of the land and property yielded to the Grocers' Company in 1423 for the erection of their Hall, thus establishing a remote connection between this ancient trading body and our own Society.

Henry VIII. took much pleasure in the invention and compounding of medicines, cramp rings (*vide*, the rings now worn for rheumatism, &c). There is a M.S. in the British Museum entitled "Dr. Butt's Diary," containing a variety of liniments, cataplasms, and devices of the king.

In former times our Hall was not far from Surgeons' Hall, when it occupied premises in the Old Bailey, and the College of Physicians, which was built by Sir C. Wren upon the site of what had been the palace of the "king-maker" in Warwick-lane. No doubt the College judged wisely in its emigration to the west, but it has no historical association there: for many of us can recollect that the old King's Mews was situated on that spot; and the building itself had much more of a palatial aspect with its quadrangle and domed theatre (now converted into an iron store) than its successor. It is rather curious that both the College in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields and our buildings were erected on the sites of celebrated theatres,* where the reader will find much more on the subject of Blackfriars and its early history, but the present description is given only to shew how important the river frontage in Water-lane was to the commercial transactions of our founder.

The land on which the Hall stands is merely part of a much larger piece of land. The charter contained a power for the Society to acquire a Hall, a house and grounds known as "Cobham House" in 1633, belonging to Lady Howard of Effingham. On that piece of ground stands not only the Hall, but all the adjacent buildings which are connected with the Hall, as far as those buildings are the property of the Society. The premises originally extended to the river, hence the title "Water Lane," in which the Hall is situated.

* See Cassell's *Old and New London*, vol. 1, p. 200.

"The Apothecaries' Hall," writes Leach in 1695, "is seated almost opposite to the Paved Alley that leadeth to the Ditch side down steps against Bridewell Bridge. This Hall is a good building with a fair pair of gates that leads into an open court, paved with broad stones, at the upper end of which is the Hall and other apartments. The entrance to our Quad is surmounted by the recital on a slab of a noble act of self-denying generosity. The great fire of 1666 demolished both our premises and those of the Grocers; the latter became bankrupts, could not rebuild their Hall, and were not free from indebtedness until 1721, yet 'Hæc aula lapsis decem annis eleganter resurrexit,' through the liberal donations of the master, wardens, and members of the Society, and was much enlarged and improved from the same course in 1786.

"Aula hic sita prius aptata fuit in usum
Societatis Pharmaceuticæ Londinensis,

A.D. MDCXXXIII.

Ricardo Edwards, Magistro

Edvardo Cooke, Leonardo Stone, Custodibus illa

in conflagratione Londinensi penitus consumpta hæc

Lapis decem annis elegantior resurrexit reparata demum fuit

Multum ampicata et ornata

A.D. MDCCLXXXVI.

Joanne Field, Magistro.

Gulielmo Ball, Matthæo Yatman, custodibus :

"Sir James Cutler in 1680 lent £7,000 to the College of Physicians for rebuilding the College in Warwick-lane. The Executors, however, of Sir James obtained but £2,000 from the College after his death." (Pennant).

Gideon de Laune's bust and his title is referred to by F. L. as being in "the Great Room." It became buried or forgotten in the restoration of 1786. This room is about 59 feet in length, 28 feet in width, and 26 feet in height. At the southern end is an elaborate screen rising to a height of 17½ feet, surmounted by the arms of the Society, the whole being carved in Irish oak. The Hall is also wainscoted with the same material to a height of 15 feet. At the northern end is the orchestra, over which is placed the Royal arms. In the centre of the Hall is a handsome brass chandelier, bearing on back to back tablets the following inscription:—"Benjn. Rawling, Arm. Vicecomes Lond. &c. Hujusque Societatis Magister." "Lychnucho hoc Pensili Anlam hanc munificus decoravit." Also the arms of the Society and of Benjn. Rawling in relief.

EFFIGIES.

Gideonis de Laune Armigeri, Serenissimæ Annæ, Jacobi primi regis uxoris Pharmacopoles, Hujus Societatis quondam, Magistri Neonon benefactoris dignissimi. The bust is in white marble on a carved oak bracket.

The scarce volume entitled "The Present State of London, 1690," was a second edition of a work compiled by Thomas de Laune in 1681. He gives an account of many City Companies, but at p. 329 we find the following:—

"A Charter granted to the Apothecaries of London,
the 30th of May, 13 Jac. 1.

Translated and Printed for the better Information of the said
Apothecaries in their Duty, and the
City of London, the Colledge of Physicians, and Their own Society.
London

Printed by F. Leach in the year 1695."

1. Jacobus I. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hib. Rex.
 2. Carolus I. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hib. Rex.
 3. Carolus II. Ex Dono Js. Lisle, Hujus Societatis custodis, A.D. 1770.
 4. Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. Ex Dono Js. Lisle, Hujus Societatis custodis A.D. 1770.
 5. Name?—Donum Georgii Pile, M.D., Hujus Societatis quondam Socii.
 6. Benjaminus Rawlins, Miles Vicecomes Lond.: et Middlesexie, A.D. 1737.
 7. Petr. Guelthorp, Armiger, Magister, 1701.
 8. Guls. Prowting, Armiger, Magister, 1775.
 9. Robt. Gower, Armiger, Magister, 1726.
 10. Johs. Clarke, Miles, Magister, 1694.
 11. Hens. Smith, Armiger, Magister, 1727.
 12. Johs. Lorrimer, Armiger, Magister, 1654.
 13. Anne Regina.
 14. Baths of Pfeffers, Balnea Piperina Pagis Helveticis sita quæ juxta. Ds. Fran Manning, Annæ, M.B., Reginæ Minister apud rhætos, ex insidiis comitis "du luc" galliæ legati petitus, postquam summo in monte a plurimis sicariis inermis et solus, toto corpore gladiis contusus et cæsus fuit deorsum præcipitatus, præter spem evasit. 27^o die Junii, 1711.
- Mahogany plate chest, 6ft. by 2ft. 9in. and 2ft. 6in. Ex Dono Gratuito, Gulielmi Clarke, 1668.

COURT ROOM.

Length, 29 feet; width, 27 feet; height, 15½ feet.

OIL PAINTINGS.

1. George Mann Burrows, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and for many years a member of the Society of Apothecaries. "This portrait is placed in their Hall by the unanimous vote of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society, in grateful remembrance of the eminent services which Dr. Burrows rendered to the medical profession and the public by inducing the Legislature to pass an Act for better regulating the practice of Apothecaries, which Act received the Royal sanction on the 1st of August, 1815."
2. Portrait, supposed to be Mr. Baseden, a warden of the Society.
3. Marms. Westwood, Armiger, Magister, 1767.
4. Jacobus I. (1566-1625). Bust, high black hat, jewelled, flat wide lace ruff, jewelled collar. Panel, 21in. by 14in.
5. Georgius Johnson, Armiger, Hujus Societatis Magister, A.D. 1673.
6. Samuel Dale, M.D., Hujus Societatis Socius. obiit, A.D. 1737.
7. In memoriam, Cornelii Dutch, Hujus Societatis per xxx Annos Clerici Fidelis.
8. Johannes Allen, Armiger, Hujus Societatis Socius. D.D.
9. Gideon de Laune, Armiger, Serenissimæ Annæ Regis Jacobi primi Uxoris, Pharmacopœius, achujus Societatis quondam Magister necnon Benefactor dignissimus. Date, 1640; age 76.
10. Johannes Markham, Armiger, Magister, 1754.
11. Ricardus Mead, M.D., 1747.
12. Name?—Ex Dono Josiæ Higden Hujus Societatis Magistri, 1763.
13. Henry Field. "Painted by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., for the proprietors of the United Stock, in testimony of the very long, faithful, and valuable services of their Treasurer. Anno, 1832."

PARLOUR.

Length, 29 feet; width, 23 feet; height, 15½ feet. Glass cases, containing an elaborate collection of *materia medica* specimens; also a collection of Chinese *materia medica*.

OIL PAINTINGS.

1. Thomas Wheeler, Esq., F.L.S., Master, and for many years Botanical Demonstrator to the Society. Presented by his grandson, Thomas Rivington Wheeler, Esq., 1863.
2. Portrait, unknown.
3. John Hunter, born, 1728; died, 1793. An original sketch by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Presented by the widow of John Hunter to J. Weatherall, and to this Society by Thomas Knight, Esq., M.S.A.
4. Nathl. Bagshaw Ward, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., Master, 1854. Presented by Thomas Hunt, Esq., 1867. Inventor of Wardian cases for the propagation of plants.*
5. Richard Clewin Griffith, Esq., M.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., born, 8th Sept., 1791; Master, 1855; died, 5th Sept., 1881. Painted by Arthur E. Fisher.
6. William Thomas Brande, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., &c. Master, 1851. *Presenti tibi maturos largimur honores.*
7. A large picture, representing ships at sea, supposed to be the defeat of the Spanish Armada.
8. A large picture, supposed to be the landing of Prince William of Orange.
9. Thomas Hardwick, Esq., born, 1743; died, 1825; Master of the Society, 1815.
10. John Hunter, Esq., Master, 1831. One of the Committee for obtaining the Apothecaries Act of 1815, and a member of the first Court of Examiners under that Act; nephew of the great surgeon.

LIBRARY.

Length, 40 feet; width, 11 feet; height, 11½ feet.

1. Engraving, Nathl. Bagshaw Ward, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., Master, 1854.
2. Ditto, south view of the cedar trees in the gardens of the Apothecaries' Society, Chelsea. Dedicated by permission to the Right Honble. Earl Cadogan.
3. Ditto, north view of the cedar trees in the gardens of the Apothecaries' Society, Chelsea. Dedicated by permission to the Right Honble. Earl Cadogan.
4. The arms of the Society, in colors, with facsimile of charter.
5. Photograph, old water gate at Chelsea Gardens.
6. Ditto, Chelsea Gardens from the Embankment.
7. Engraving, representing a facsimile of an ancient mortar from Apothecaries' Hall, London. "Until within these few years this house was possessed of a most curious antique mortar. On the body were several figures, such as two griffins, supporters to a tree; and two animals, perhaps antelopes, supporters to another; two lions in the same character to a third tree, and two others supporting a castle, triple towered. The figure of this curiosity is preserved in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for the year 1789."—*Pennant's London*, fol. 199.
8. Engraving, William Harvey, M.D.
9. Ditto, George Buchanan.

* See *Field and Sample*, p. 225.

10. An engraving, dedicated to the President, Fellows, and corresponding members of the Medical Society of London.

11. Photograph, John Nussey, Esq., and Michael Lambton Este, Esq., M.R., F.R.C.S.E., 1858. These portraits have been taken at the unanimous request of the members of the Friendly Medical Society, which Society is still in existence.

12. Engraving, St. Luke painting the Virgin. Presented to the Society of Apothecaries by Edward Furley, Dec. 16th, 1884.

GLAZED STAINED WINDOWS.—LIBRARY.

1. 1617, the "Arms of the Society;" motto, *Concordia parvæ res crescunt, Discordia maxumæ dilabuntur.*

2. 1617, the "Arms of the Society;" motto, *Beare one with another, Love as Brethren, Fac. bene. dum. vivis: post mortem: vivere. si. vis.*

PASSAGE.

1. The "Arms of the Society," presented by Richard Strong Eyles, Esq.

STAIRCASE.

1. The Arms of the City
of London.

The Royal Arms,—Carolus
Rex.

2. Arms
of
Joannes Lorymer,
1654.

Arms
of
the Society.

Arms
of
Jacobus Lowe
Wheeler.

TABLET IN DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

**Ni Deus Affuerit Viresq; Infuderit Herbis
Quid Rogo Dictamnum Quid panacea Iuvat.**

The motto on my title page was found embedded in the weighing-room of the foundry attached to the great laboratory on an iron floor. The type is in accordance with the literalism of an early Stuart period.

* *Æneid*, xii. 412. + *Mentha Pulegi* *Æneid*, xii. 419. † *Juvat*.

CHRONOLOGICAL GLOSSARY.

- A.D.
- 600 The Anglo-Saxons cultivate and collect medicinal plants for the profession of "Wort-Cunning" (*Medicinale Anglicum*).
- 670 Ignorant of the use of the catheter, the knife, the lithotritic hammer, and "the afar-off Indian drugs," but relied on the lancet and "the accessibles"—viz., all "worts" in England.
- 679 Cynifred or Cyneforth opens a tumour for the Eldryth, Queen, and Abbess. Evidences now extant of a professional education (*Ibid.* lxxix).
- 700 The Durham Cathedral Glossary of the popular "Herbarium," or *materia medica*, of this period gives 350 names of "Worts."
- 900 The *Pharmacopœi* of practice included in the "*Medicinale Anglicum*" (vol. ii. p. xii., &c.)
- 1000 Drawings of the plants in the Herbarium of A.D. 700, of which 400 are now in the library of the Botanic Garden, Oxford; and 142 in that of the Linnæan Society, London.
- 1020 Numerous drugs are imported from the Levant, as scammony, aloes, galbanum, myrrh, ammoniacum, with chemicals, as mercury, vermilion, sulphur. A strong desire is now evinced by the leeches to obtain the "afar-off Indian drugs," probably members of the family of myrtaceæ, piperaceæ, and zingiberaceæ.
- 1020 to 1184 A blank in literature—Danish rule; Plantagenet reign; Norman influence; Feudal system.
- 1180 "Men of the East," or Eastern Emperor, i.e., Constantinople, import drugs, and employ the trade mark, "the Rhinoceros Bicornis," it is conjectured, as a badge.
- 1250 These men are in alliance with the merchants in Lombard Street, Bardi and Peruzzi.
- 1346 Failure of the merchants; re-establishment of 20 "Pepperers" or Easterlings with the Grocers or "Spicers," and their incorporation by Ed. III.
- 1427 Grocers' Hall built, and first charter given by Henry VI. Trade mark—a Camel bearing spices.
- 1447 The term "Apothecaries" now used by those members of the company who exercise the exclusive right of "garbling" all drugs, as to their purity and use, &c., in the City of London; ordained no one to enter this Company but those of this "mystery;" continues in force now (1884). See questions 3324-6, p. 349, City of London Livery Companies' Commission.
- 1644 John Mirfield writes "*Breviarium Bartholomei*," a Medical and Pharmaceutical Treatise.
- 1600 Charters and grants to hold lands, and to punish those who were not of the mystery (James I. and Charles I. and II.)

- 1456 } Dates of the Grocers' Company inflicting penalties and punishments
 1531 } on its Apothecaries "for using untrue and not perfy goods
 1562 } and wares," the last being by Mr. Lownes, Prince Charles'
 1571 } Apothecary, against a freeman and fellow apothecary, Michael
 1616 } Eason.
 1617 } Incorporation of and charter to "The Society of Apothecaries" as
 an independent body, now disconnected with the Grocers, by
 James I.
- 1618 } Gideon de Laune, chief apothecary to James I., establishes the
 Hall in Blackfriars, the first Pharmacopœia Londinensis, is
 published. Paul de Laune, said to be one of its founders, as his
 name appears to the 2nd edition, 1650.
- 1624 } Complaints to His Majesty against them by Grocers, and James'
 severe rebuke to the latter.
- 1649 } Mr. Oulpepper, an apothecary, translates into English the Phar-
 macopœia of 1618.
 Mr. C. was settled in Spital-fields about 1642, and whose "Herbal"
 deserves farther notice, was a bitter opponent of the College of
 Physicians;—he accuses them of following the example of
 keeping the people in ignorance, like the Roman Catholic priests,
 and he published his translation of "The Dispensary" to
 enlighten them, with practical applications of his own.
- 1666 } The destruction of the Hall in the great fire.
- 1671 } Rebuilding of the Chemical Laboratory.
- 1672 } Two able apothecaries sent for to Magdalen Holyday, supposed to
 be suffering from a disease brought on by witchcraft ("Gent.
 Mag.," 1837).
- 1673 } The establishment of the Society's "physic garden" at Chelsea.
- 1766 } Navy Stock incorporated with the original Stock, Laboratory Stock
 1771 } and Deed Poll, made both for Liverymen and Freemen
 1778 } generally.
 Fore cited Stocks merged and incorporated into "The United
 Stock," 1822-3, and mutual dissolution of ditto, 1880.
- 1815 } The Apothecaries Act for Examining and Licensing Apothecaries
 to practise as such through England and Wales. The number
 in 68 years (1815 to 1883) amounts to 30,840.
- 1874 } The Amended Act of 1815, by 37 and 38 Victoria c. 34.
-

LIST OF EMINENT MEN

WHO WERE ARTICLED TO GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OR WHO HELD THE
LICENSE OF THE SOCIETY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adams, Joseph, M.D. | Hallifax, Robert, M.D. |
| Aiken, John, M.D. | Hall, Marshall, M.D. |
| Ashmole, Elias. | Harley, J., M.D. F.R.C.P. |
| Babington, Wm. M.D. | Headland, F. W., M.D., F.R.C.P. |
| Beale, Lionel, M.D., F.R.C.P. | Hewitt, W. M., M.D., F.R.C.P. |
| Brande, Prof., F.R.S. | Hunter, Wm., apprenticed at Glasgow. |
| Bristowe, J. Styer, M.D., F.R.C.P. | Brother and 1st Teacher of John |
| Buchanan, Geo., M.D., F.R.C.P. | Hunter. |
| Burrows, Geo. Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P. | Huxley, T. H., LL.D. |
| Carpenter, William B., M.D., LL.D. | Jenner, Edward, M.D. |
| Carter, Brudenell, F.R.C.S. | Jenner, Discoverer of Vaccination, at |
| Cheselden served an apprenticeship to | Sudbury, Gloucestershire, of |
| a General Practitioner in | whom a very fine statue exists |
| Leicester. | on the Quay on Boulogne, as the |
| Clark, Andrew, F.R.C.S. | "Friend of Humanity." |
| Clarke, John, M.D. | Keats, John, the Poet. |
| Combe, Charles, M.D., F.R.S. Editor | Manningham, Sir Richard, M.D. |
| of Horace. | Mantel, of Lewes, The Geologist. |
| Crabbe, George, the Poet, was edu- | Masters, M. T., M.D., F.R.S. |
| cated an Apothecary. | Merriman, Samuel, M.D. |
| Croft, Sir R., M.D., Bart. attended | Owen, Sir Richard, C.B., F.R.S. |
| Princess Charlotte. | Parkinson, John, Apothecary to James |
| Cullen was apprenticed at Glasgow. | I. |
| Curtis, Wm. Flora Londinensis. | Propert, John, Founder of the Med |
| Dale, Samuel, M.D., F.R.S. | Ben. Coll. |
| Davy, Sir Humphry, was Pupil of a | Pulteney, R. M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. |
| Surgeon Apothecary at Penzance. | Rigby, Edward, M.D. |
| Farquhar, Sir Walter, M.D., Bart. | Smellie, William, M.D. |
| Fordyce, Sir Wm., M.D. | Smollett, apprenticed to Mr. J. Gor- |
| Foster, Cooper, F.R.C.S. | don, of Glasgow, 1736. |
| Fothergill was apprenticed to Mr. | Sydenham, from 1649 to 1663 prac- |
| Bartlett, an eminent Apothecary | tised in Westminster as an |
| at Bridford. | Apothecary and General Prac- |
| Garrod, Alfred B., M.D., F.R.C.P. | titioner. |
| Garthshore, Maxwell, M.D., F.R.S. | Thompson, Anthony Todd. |
| Goldsmith was "plucked" at the | Ward, N. B., F.R.S., F.L.S. |
| College of Surgeons. | Watson, Sir W. Watson, M.D., F.R.S. |
| Gooch practised at Sudbury. | Wells, Sir Spencer, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. |
| Good, John Mason, author of "Study | Wilson, Sir Erasmus, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. |
| of Medicine," 1784 | |

In addition to these there is a host of men in the Civil, Military, and Naval Service who have distinguished themselves both at home and abroad, and very recently the office of President of the Royal College of Surgeons has been held by three gentlemen possessing our Diploma, and it has been a source of gratification to us to see from time to time Licentiates of the Hall occupying the chair of the Royal College of Physicians.

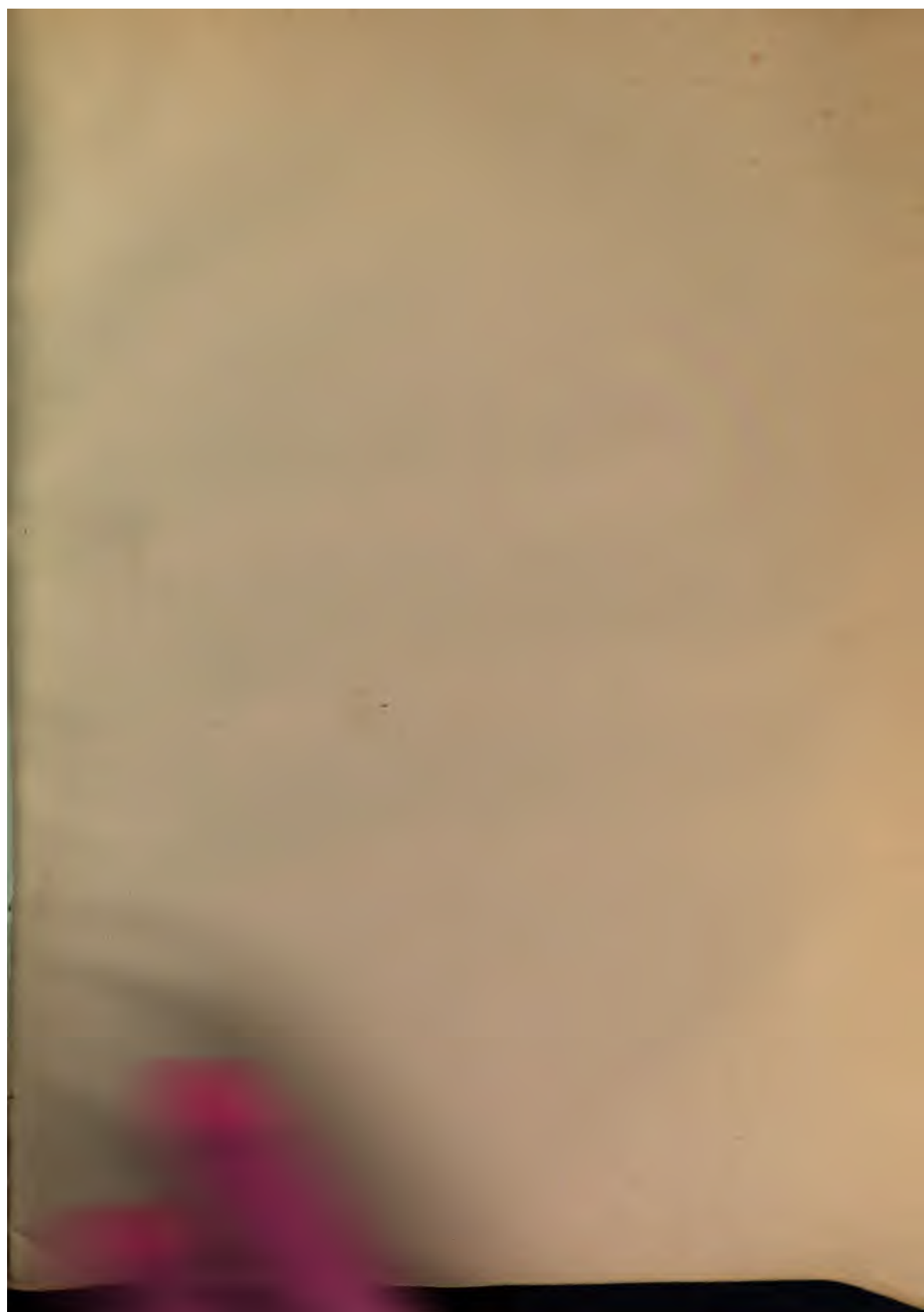
100

100

100

100

100





1

1





1000

1000

1000



